

Attorney Charles E. Binder continued to represent plaintiff during administrative proceedings after this case closed in 2014. The Social Security Administration found that plaintiff was disabled within the meaning of the Social Security Act as of April 23, 2008, and entitled to an award of past-due benefits. (PageID. 943). The matter is now before the court on a motion by Attorney Binder's motion for attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), payable from the award of past-due benefits. (ECF No. 29). Defendant has filed a timely response to plaintiff's motion. (ECF No. 31). I recommend that plaintiff's attorney's motion be granted and that he be awarded \$12,862.50, payable from the plaintiff's award of past-due benefits as provided by statute.

Proposed Findings of Fact

Plaintiff received an award of \$48,150.00 in past-due benefits. She received payment of \$103,549.80. The Administration retained a total of \$25,887.45 to cover potential awards of attorney's fees. (ECF No. 29-2, PageID. 944). The Social Security Administration paid plaintiff's attorney \$9,250.00 and \$750.00 from the amount withheld. (ECF No. 29, PageID. 951-973). The remaining \$15,887.45 is being held by the Administration to cover a potential award of attorney's fees by this court under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b).

Plaintiff's attorney spent a total of 122.50 hours representing plaintiff in this lawsuit. (ECF No. 29-2, PageID. 945). He has already been paid the \$3,350.00 that plaintiff obtained under the Equal Access to Justice Act. (ECF No. 28). He is now seeking an additional \$12,862.50, payable from plaintiff's award of past-due benefits.

Discussion

Section 406 "deals with administrative and judicial review stages discretely: § 406(a) governs fees for representation in administrative proceedings; 406(b) controls fees for representation in court." *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 794 (2002). "[E]ach tribunal may award fees only for the work done before it." *Horenstein v. Secretary of Health & Human Servs.*, 35 F.3d 261, 262 (6th Cir. 1994) (*en banc*). This court cannot award plaintiff's attorney anything under section 406 for the work he performed at the administrative level.

Attorney's fees under section 406(b) can only be awarded out of the plaintiff's award of past-due benefits. "A prevailing claimant's fees are payable only out of the benefits recovered; in amount, such fees may not exceed 25 percent of past-due benefits." *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 792.

Section 406(b) “does not authorize the prevailing party to recover fees from the losing party. Section 406(b) is of another genre: It authorizes fees payable from the successful party’s recovery.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 802. Section 406(b)(1)(A) states that “[w]henver a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A).

The Supreme Court has held that section 406(b) calls for court review of such contingency fee arrangements “as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases. Congress has provided one boundary line: Agreements are unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of past-due benefits. Within the 25 percent boundary . . . the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. “Courts that approach fee determinations by looking first to the contingent-fee agreement, then testing it for reasonableness, have appropriately reduced the attorney’s recovery based on the character of the representation and the results the representative achieved. . . . If the attorney is responsible for delay, for example, a reduction is in order so that the attorney will not profit from the accumulation of benefits during the pendency of the case in court. If the benefits are large in comparison to the time counsel spent on the case, a downward adjustment is similarly in order.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808 (citations omitted).

Attorney Binder asks for an award of \$12,862.50 from the funds being withheld. (ECF No. 30). He has received the \$3,350.00 EAJA award through his client and is not seeking a

double recovery. (*Id.*). The attorney's request does not exceed statutory limits. An award of the amount sought would not result in a windfall and would fairly compensate the attorney for the work he performed in this matter.

Recommended Disposition

For the reasons set forth herein, I recommend that plaintiff's attorney's motion for attorney fees (ECF No. 29) be granted and that the court approve payment from plaintiff's award of past-due benefits to Attorney Charles E. Binder in the amount of \$12,862.50.

Dated: December 21, 2016

/s/ Phillip J. Green
United States Magistrate Judge

NOTICE TO PARTIES

Any objections to this Report and Recommendation must be filed and served within fourteen days of service of this notice on you. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). All objections and responses to objections are governed by W.D. MICH. LCIVR 72.3(b). Failure to file timely and specific objections may constitute a waiver of any further right of appeal. *See Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Keeling v. Warden, Lebanon Corr. Inst.*, 673 F.3d 452, 458 (6th Cir. 2012); *United States v. Branch*, 537 F.3d 582, 587 (6th Cir. 2008). General objections do not suffice. *See McClanahan v. Comm'r of Social Security*, 474 F.3d 830, 837 (6th Cir. 2006); *Frontier Ins. Co. v. Blaty*, 454 F.3d 590, 596-97 (6th Cir. 2006).